

Extraction of Pedigrees from Revenue Records of Punjab, India

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In about 1850, the British Government of India surveyed the land in the State of Punjab and North-West Frontier and divided it into subdivisions and plots. Sir Denzil Ibbetson was the first Governor of Punjab and North West Frontier. The land for each village was given a unique lot number called the Had Bast Number, HBN. This number does not change even if the name of the village may change, ceases to exist or may be divided into parts. The subdivisions of the land are called Tholas and the village is divided into Patties. Each Patti has a Tax Collector and Reporter called Lumberdar or Numberdar. This person is listed in a red square box on the revenue department records. This office of Numberdar is generally transferred from father to son unless changed by Tehsildar, the land officer at the Tehsil level of the District. The Chief Officer of the Revenue Department at the District Level is abbreviated as CRO. The Deputy Commissioner of the District administers all affairs of the District including the Revenue Department, Police Department, and the Justice Department. The Province or State is divided into Districts and each District is divided into Tehsils and Sub-Tehsils. The record keeper of land transactions is called a Patwari. The records of a cluster of villages are kept in an office building called a Hulka or Caunugo Circle. The supervisor of this Circle is called Caunugo.

When the file of records is deposited in the district Record Room, it is certified by the Patwari, the Caunugo and the Chief Revenue Officer, CRO. They sign each file and date it to make it official. These files are kept in the Hulka until they are transferred to the District every three to five years. There is a custodian of the Record Room at the District Level. This custodian controls all access to the records and is responsible for security. If anyone wants access to these records, the request must be obtained from Caunugo, Tehsildar or the Deputy Commissioner. The patron also must bring someone who can read the Urdu Language or Punjabi Language and is familiar with the process and location of deposited records.

The landowners are given deeds that are recorded in a Court-System. The land is appraised and tax rate is adjusted every few years, 10, 5, and now 3. Each time the tax rate is adjusted, the revenue rolls are completed and a copy is deposited in the District Record Office. These records are called Jamabandi Records or Tax Rolls. The identity of an individual is established by listing three –six generation pedigree of male ancestors of the individual with the land transactions. It was customary to include the three or six generation genealogical pedigrees of the taxpayers in front of this record. These pedigrees are called Shajjra Nasb in Urdu and Kursee Nama in Punjabi. Some of these pedigrees for the Moga District and the Ferozepore District were microfilmed in 2007 and are published by familysearch.org under Patron Submitted Records: Asia and Middle East, India, Moga or Ferozepore District Land Ownership Pedigrees.

This collection can also be accessed by going to familysearch.org website and selecting patron submitted records, Asia, India, Moga District or Ferozepore District and selecting 'Browse Images'. As of this date, July 9, 2016, there are about 253 volumes uploaded. The first original 231 volumes records on paper are housed in the Record Room at the Revenue Department Office at Moga, Punjab, India. The records of volumes 232 to 252 are housed at the Record Room of the Revenue Department Office at Ferozepore, Punjab, India. There is a digital copy at the Moga office also.

In this article, I wish to describe how to browse, read and get genealogical pedigrees from these records. From the Home Page of familysearch.org, select Asia and Middle East and then the Title: India, Moga or Ferozepore Land Ownership Pedigrees, and Browse Images. Click on v. 001. The image number 1 is displayed as in Exhibit-1 below. The top box contains the following information in the Urdu Language: Land Ownership Pedigree of village Dhudike, Had Bast Number 40, Subdivision Rohi, Tehsil Moga and District Ferozepore. This record was made in the year 1938-1939. (Note: Moga Tehsil became a District in 1995. In 1938-39 Moga Tehsil was in Ferozepore District. Later on it was in Faridkot District. These records were obtained from the Moga District in 2007.)

In Exhibit-1, the three-column box on the left side has a description or logos used in the document. Urdu is read from right to left. The first numbered row says that the name of the Numberdar, the revenue collector, is in a square box with a red border. The second numbered row gives the symbol used to describe a person who died and left no wife or children. The third numbered row shows the symbol used to describe an absentee owner, meaning not living in the village. The fourth numbered row displays the symbol used to describe a married woman, generally a wife or widow, with the stem of the leaf attached to the husband. The fifth-row states that if a name is written in red on the pedigree, then either the father or the grandfather of the person is still alive. By inference, it also means that if the bottom entry on the pedigree is written in black, then his or her ancestors are all deceased. If the entire bottom row of the pedigree is written in black ink, then the bottom row individuals are alive and the ancestors are all deceased. The sixth numbered row indicates that the name of a daughter is written in a triangle, while male names are written in squares. Almost always, a wife's name is written in a leaf. If not, it would add her status as a widow. After a person's death, the wife, if alive, inherits the property and her given name or nick name is written. Her maiden name is never given. She is then listed as a widow with title ownership unless it has been passed to the children.

To the right of this three-column box, it states that the plot numbers are derived from the plot numbers assigned in 1887-1888 revenue year. The plot numbers are called Khewat Numbers in Urdu. There are two signatures certifying that the record has been approved by the record keeper, Tota Singh, and a higher revenue official. The date of the signature is 25 January 1939. Generally, one page (mostly last page) in the record has signatures of the Patwari, the Caunago, and the CRO, the Chief Revenue Officer with the date of approval. These signatures indicate that the officers with signatures have approved the record to be correct and that the record is now official.

Exhibit1

شجره نسب مالکان موضع تحصیل درجہ ۳۹-۳۸

نمبر حدیست ضلع قزوین (۲۰)

کیفیت مالکان دیہہ صورت وضع برسیا یا دیہہ مکر مکر

نقشه علامات	نمبردار	نام علامت	رنگ علامت
۱	نمبردار	نقشه علامت	رنگ علامت
۲	لاولہ	نقشه علامت	رنگ علامت
۳	نقشه علامت	نقشه علامت	رنگ علامت
۴	عورت	نقشه علامت	رنگ علامت
۵	جسکا باپ یا دادا سرخ نام زنده ہے	نقشه علامت	رنگ علامت
۶	دھترہ	نقشه علامت	رنگ علامت

(الف) - بنیاد حصول حقیت و مال تقسیم اولین اراضی

(ب) - بنیاد و زمین مہر و میر تسمیہ -

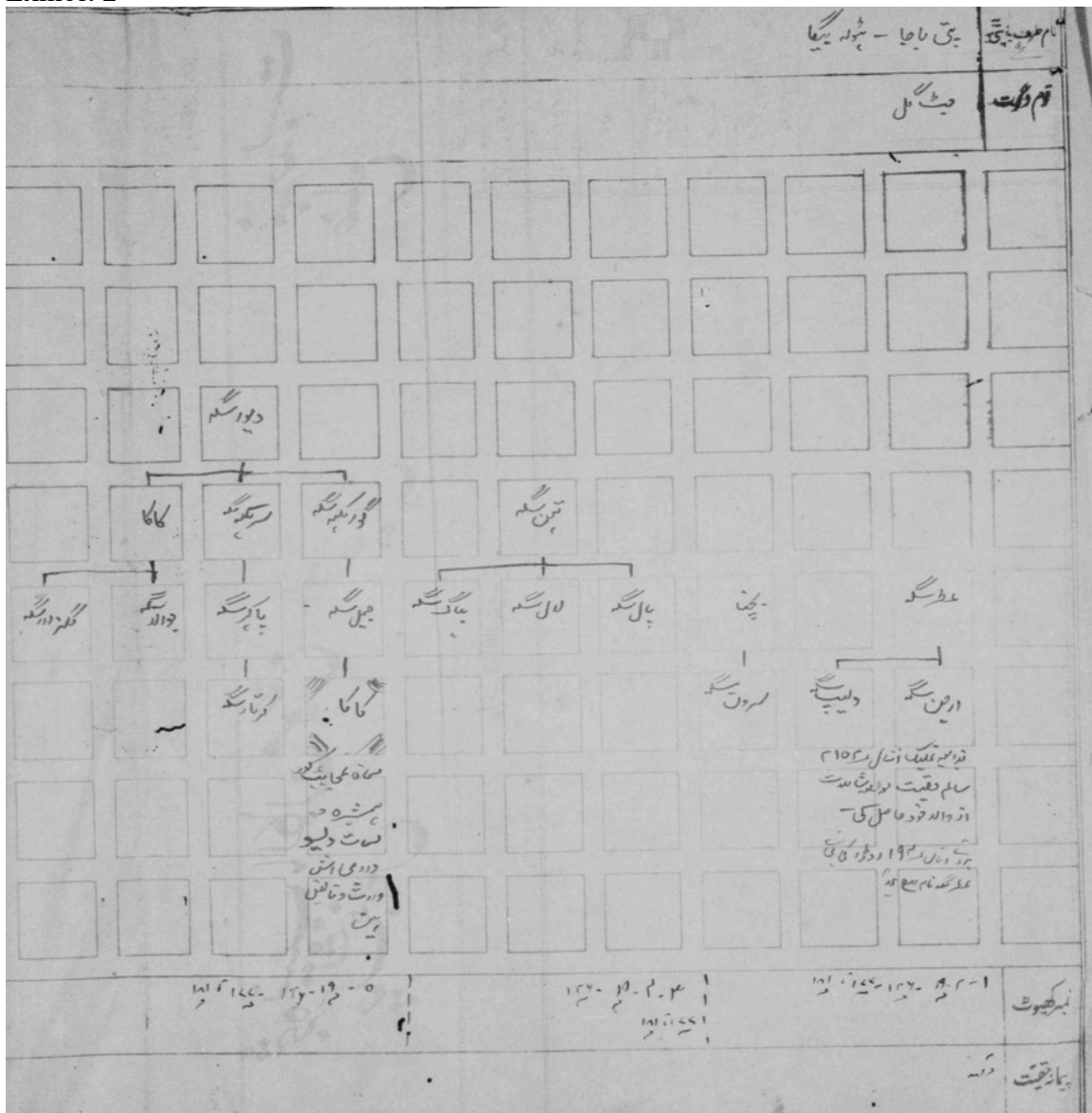
(ج) - صورت مالک و زمین بہ ایم مالکان سلف و دیہات مالک

۳۹-۳۸

۳۵ ۳۹

The third image of the volume 001 is described in the next Exhibit-2. The page is the Government Standard Revenue Form number 36. It has two rows on the top and two rows on the bottom and the middle is divided into squares for names for the drop-down pedigree charts for the owners. The top row describes the names of the subdivision and the Patti: and Thola (Patti Baja and Thola Bega). A Patti is more like a street in the village. Each Patti has a Numberdar, the official Tax Collector and Reporter. The second row describes the Surname, Clan name or Sub-Caste of the pedigrees below it. It reads "Jatt Gill" meaning that the Surname is Gill and the people are agricultural farmers, also called Zamindars. Actually, "Jat" is a race but it is also used as a caste and a profession. There are four pedigrees on this page. Under the first (from right to left) pedigree there is

Exhibit 2



A number, 2152, that connects the deed to the transfer of title for the new ownerships. A copy of this deed can be obtained from District Courts using this number. The new owners are on the bottom of the vertical lines in the pedigree. The father's given name is written as Attar Singh. The Surname 'Gill' is picked up from the top second row. Similarly, the given names of the sons are Arjan Singh, the elder son is on the right, and Dalip Singh, the younger son is on the left. On the top row on the bottom, the plot numbers, called Khewat Numbers, are listed as 1, 2, 19, 126, 177 and 181. On the second pedigree the father's name is written as Bachna which is a nickname for Bachan Singh. Of course, the Surname 'Gill' was supplied on the top. On the third pedigree the father's given names are Thamman Singh and the children's names, in descending ages, are Pal Singh, Lal Singh, and Bhag Singh. It is useful to mention that the middle name of each male in the Sikh religion is 'Singh' and the middle name of each female is 'Kaur.' Thus

‘Singh’ and ‘Kaur’ signify religion and gender. The first given name does not signify gender. Sometimes the ‘Singh’ and ‘Kaur’ are omitted by the record keepers. The Khewat numbers under this family are 3, 4, 15, 126, 177 and 181. We note that the Khewat numbers are increasing towards the left. This is important to observe because the Surname is written only once on the top row until it changes to a new Surname. Notice that the ‘Gill’ Surname is on the top of the first pedigree only and it is assumed that the other pedigrees will also have this Surname until it is changed on the top row. A complication arises when the front and back pages of the volume are torn or the photographer may have started to copy from the back instead of the front and perhaps upside down. So, in order to get the correct Surnames and their direction, it is important first to locate the lowest Khewat Number, get the images right side up, and then determine the direction of continuation of the Surname (the direction of increasing Khewat Numbers). This page becomes the beginning page. On the bottom of the rightmost line of the fourth pedigree, the end of the line is named ‘Kaka’ which is a nickname, signifying a male. The lines inside the square indicate that the person has died and his widow, Ajaib Kaur, is now the owner and possesses the properties described by the Khewat numbers below the line. Her maiden Surname is not given and no more information is known about her. Unless the wife’s name appears in a leaf, it appears like this one after a person’s death and transfer of property in her name. Another thing to remember is that this image is one half of the regular ‘Revenue Form 36’ page and the other half will continue in the direction of increasing Khewat numbers. This is more important when the pedigrees extend on more than one page. Some older pedigrees span on several pages. The microfilmed pages were done one half of the page at a time. In 2009, the full page was spread out and photographed from the top and saved as a JPEG or Raw or CR2 File. As of July 9, 2016, the 2009 year images have not been uploaded onto the familysearch.org website but the organization has been given a digital copy in 2011. Most graphics programs can read JPEG files but Picassa and some other programs can also read CR2 files. The CR2 files have a much higher resolution but take much more space on a disk or computer.

The next two Exhibits are in the Punjabi Language which is read like English, from left to right. However, all other functions are the same as in Urdu except that the direction of continuation of Surnames and pages is reversed. The direction of increasing Khewat Numbers determines the change of Surnames on the top row. Although the script is Punjabi, the Urdu words are just written in Punjabi and are not translated.

Exhibit 3

ਕਾਨੂੰਨੀ ਨਿਯਮ 35 ਪ੍ਰਕਾਰੀ
ਪਿੰਡ: ਮਾਦੋਕੇ ਪਦਮਸਤ ਨੰ: 41 ਵਲ ਭਲਖੀਸ ਰੋਹੀ ਤਹਿਸੀਲ ਮੋਗਾ ਜਿਲ੍ਹਾ ਮੋਗਾ ਟਾਕਸ 2-5-206
ਦੇ ਮਾਲਕਾਂ ਦੀ ਸੰਸਾਰਣੀ

ਪਿੰਡ ਦੇ ਮਾਲਕਾਂ ਸਬੰਧੀ ਵੇਰਵਾ ਮੁੜਮਿਤ ਤਰੀਕਾਯੋਗ ਮਾਮਲਾ

1. ਗੋ: ਕਾਨੂੰਨੀ ਤਰੀਕਾਯੋਗ ਦਾ ਤਰੀਕਾ ਭਲਖੀਸ ਮਾਮਲਾ
ਮ: ਭਲਖੀਸ ਦੇ ਮਾਲਕਾਂ ਤਰੀਕਾਯੋਗ
2. ਦਸਤਖਤ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਰੀ ਮੁੜਮਿਤ ਤਰੀਕਾਯੋਗ ਦਾ ਤਰੀਕਾ ਭਲਖੀਸ ਮਾਮਲਾ

ਦਸਤਖਤ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਰੀ ਦਸਤਖਤ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਰੀ ਦਸਤਖਤ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਰੀ

ਦਸਤਖਤ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਰੀ ਦਸਤਖਤ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਰੀ ਦਸਤਖਤ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਰੀ

ਕ੍ਰਮ ਨੰ	ਕਿਸਾਨੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਨਾਂ	ਕਿਸਾਨੀਆਂ ਦਾ ਚਿੰਨ੍ਹ
1	ਰਾਮਚੰਦ	ਕਿਸਾਨੀ ਚਿੰਨ੍ਹ
2	ਭੋ ਮੋਰਚ	ਕਿਸਾਨੀ ਚਿੰਨ੍ਹ
3	ਭੋ ਮੋਰਚ	ਕਿਸਾਨੀ ਚਿੰਨ੍ਹ
3	ਕਿਸਾਨੀ	ਕਿਸਾਨੀ ਚਿੰਨ੍ਹ
4	ਮਿਸ਼ਨ ਦਾ ਨਿਯਮ ਜਾਂ ਦਾਦਾ ਨਿਯਮ	ਕਿਸਾਨੀ ਚਿੰਨ੍ਹ
5	ਦਸਤਖਤ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਰੀ	ਕਿਸਾਨੀ ਚਿੰਨ੍ਹ

The above Exhibit-3 is for Village Madoke; Had Bast Number (HBN) is 41; the Subdivision is Rohi; Tehsil is Moga and the District is now also Moga. This record is for the revenue year 2005-2006 and the Khewat Numbers are derived from the Khewat Numbers of the revenue year 1927-1928 and 1887-1888. There are three signatures certifying the correctness and the official nature of the record. The left signature is that of Patwari; the middle signature is that of Caunugo; and the right signature is that of CRO, the Chief Revenue Offices of the Moga District. The fifth row in the symbols box says that a name written in red color indicates that the father or grandfather is still alive. The third row, which is lined through, indicates the logo of an absentee owner.

ਫਾਰਮ ਨੰ: 35 ਪਟਵਾਰੀ

The paper used in these records is very fragile and of low quality. It tears easily and disintegrates faster. The accuracy depends largely on the quality, education and commitment of the record keeper, called Patwari. The papers are kept in burlap bags in

pigeonholes in a cement wall in a record room. In my experience, the 1887-1888, 1910-1911 and the record for the consolidation years, when migrants from Pakistan were assimilated, are the most accurate and the pedigrees do overlap with each other for the most part. Each record contains information for about 75-100 years and overlapping helps to get the pedigrees of six to eight generations. The first three records were published in 1852, 1888, and 1911. The 1852 record is almost all destroyed. In India Census records were not kept after a statistical report was made to the government. The recording of birth began after 1900. The 1887-1888 revenue records may still be preserved in some older District Record Rooms. The records from 1910 onwards are generally available to the public from record rooms. However, there is a nominal fee and the patrons need to bring someone who can find and read the needed pages.

Extraction of Pedigrees of Landowners from the Revenue Department Records

Extraction of these pedigrees is a complicated process. The following guidelines may be helpful:

1. Accuracy: Exact information is rare in these records.
 - These records are kept by marginally educated people and their handwriting style requires a study of how the Patwari writes each letter of the Alphabet in Punjabi or Urdu Language.
 - Since the name 'Singh' is the middle name of nearly every Jat Sikh male person; the Patwaries often find some short-hand symbol to write it. The same problem exists with 'Kaur', which is the name of every Jat Sikh female person.
 - If the names 'Singh' or 'Kaur' are omitted, the given name listed is probably a nickname.
 - Alternate names are generally written after the word 'urf' in the same square or triangle as the name.
 - The accuracy of the record depends upon the provider of the information and the recorder of the information.
 - Each time a change is recorded on the record, the Patwari forwards the information to the Tehsildar and after the transaction is complete, it becomes a permanent record. The pedigree may also change because only three generations are kept.
2. Duplication is not always avoidable. If a person owns two or more non-contiguous plots, then the same pedigree is duplicated. The owners are listed on the bottom row of the pedigree. When the owner dies and the land passes to his sons, the old pedigree will split into the number of new ownerships and their three generation pedigrees. The Khewat numbers keep a part of the original number but some additional information is added to show the subdivision of the original property.
3. There is no birth date recorded on Land Records. The year of the report appears on the Title Page and the signatures of the Patwari, Caunugo and CRO will have

dates. If the bottom row of the pedigree is written in red ink, then either the father or the grandfather is alive. If the bottom row is written in black ink, then the owners are alive but all of the ancestors are deceased at the time the report is made.

4. Since the report goes to the District Office every three to five years, the volume of the records and duplications of pedigrees is enormous. Since each report would span over at least three generations, it represents about 100 years of record. The 1887-88 and 1910-11 are quite accurate. The next most accurate report is the consolidation report made somewhere between 1950 and 1980 when the Government of Punjab consolidated property into contiguous blocks and accommodated the people who migrated from Pakistan area to India area. Tehsildars, Caunugos, Patwaries, the local village leaders and the individual landowner determined the value of his land and negotiated a contiguous block to move his ownership to. Quite often, they included six generations in this report's pedigrees. This report would overlap and connect to the pedigrees of 1910 and 1887. The 1850's reports are almost non-existent. These reports would be good to have if they exist. The Khewat Numbers changed drastically in this consolidation report. The next most accurate reports would be the recent reports. For connecting pedigrees, it is ideal to have one of the records from each of older records, the consolidation report and a recent report.
5. The order in which the data is entered into a software program is important. The preferred order would be to enter the oldest record first, then the consolidation report and then the current report. Estimation of birth dates should be the last thing done. The determination of whether a person is alive or deceased should be done with much care following the Revenue Department traditions.
6. Some cultural considerations are important. The records before 1950 are mostly in Urdu. After the partition in 1947, Punjabi became the dominant language. The States of Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, and the Union territory of Chandigarh were taken out of Punjab on the bases of spoken language. So, now Punjabi is the dominant language in Punjab for Land Records. Jat Sikh Clans mostly marry into another Jat Sikh Clan but not from the same village. The marriage age is somewhere between 20 and 26. A generation is about 30 years. Prior to 1950, the rural Jat Sikh families were multi-generation families. So, the age of the living person in a pedigree may be between 30 and 70. Estimated dates would have a margin of error of 50 years or so.
7. When a new village was created, founders brought their relatives, artisans, business families, farm labor and people who cater to an agricultural society. So, some of the castes and professions would be Jat, Chamar (leather workers), Brahman (business and clergy), Faqir (Sadhus who manage Sikh Gurdawaras), Tarkhan (carpenters and masons), Cheur (water suppliers), Nai (barbers and beautitians), Khumars (potters and brick makers), Churrha (farm labor, now known as Mazbi Sikh), Julahas (weavers), Sheembas (tailors), Suniars (goldsmiths) and other professional people needed for agriculture. An example may help. Moga village was established by the Gill Clan. My village Dhudike grew out of Moga and seven villages have grown out of my village. Ghall Kalan grew out of Moga and 13 villages have grown out of Ghall Kalan. In total, 42

- villages have grown out of Moga. In these 42 villages Gill Clans would be the dominant population. This outmigration is within 15-mile radius and 30-mile diameter from Moga. For a genealogist these considerations are important. There is more outmigration than immigration except during the partition of India and Pakistan. Now a lot of Punjabi Jats are moving to England, Canada, United States and other foreign countries.
8. The Land Record pedigrees only contain names and some words that indicate death, marriage, caste, profession and being a widow or a landowner. It is not very hard to learn enough Urdu and Punjabi to be able to translate these pedigrees into English. My education in Urdu was the first four years of Primary School. I studied 'Teach Yourself Urdu' and 'Teach yourself Punjabi' obtained from Barnes and Noble. That was enough to give me what I needed to translate these pedigrees. There is a book titled 'Dictionary of Sikh Names' written by Rajwant Singh and Parmit Kaur Chilana and published by UBSPD Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, India, 2004. This book contains an exhaustive list of the first given names and the surnames that are used by Jat Sikhs. The middle given name for a male is 'Singh' and the middle given name of a female is 'Kaur'. So, this Dictionary would be very helpful in translating Jat Sikh names. This Dictionary also has a list of popular nicknames and suffixes.
 9. I will attach a list of volumes of records that are online on familysearch.org website.

India, Moga District, Land Ownership Pedigrees Index

- v. 001 1887-1938 Moga District, Dhudike, HBN 40
- v. 002 1942-1943 Moga District, Dhudike, HBN 40
- v. 003 1955-1956 Moga District, Dhudike, HBN 40
- v. 004 1934-1935 Moga District, Dhudike, HBN 40
- v. 005 1930-1931 Moga District, Dhudike, HBN 40
- v. 006 1946-1947 Moga District, Dhudike, HBN 40
- v. 007 1953-1956 Moga District, Dhudike, HBN 40
- v. 008 1953-1954 Moga District, Dhudike, HBN 40
- v. 009 1956-1957 Moga District, Khosa Pondo, HBN 17
- v. 010 1956-1960 Moga District, Moga Mehla Singh I, HBN 23
- v. 011 1956-1960 Moga District, Moga Mehla Singh I, HBN 23
- v. 012 1956-1960 Moga District, Moga Mehla Singh II, HBN 23
- v. 013 1956-1960 Moga District, Moga Mehla Singh II, HBN 23
- v. 014 1955-1956 Moga District, Mehna, HBN 30
- v. 015 1955-1956 Moga District, Madoke, HBN 41
- v. 016 1957-1958 Moga District, Kherha Daroli, HBN 104
- v. 017 1955-56 Moga District, Kherha Sawad, HBN 29
- v. 018 1954-1955 Moga District, Tatariya Wala, HBN 27
- v. 019 1955-1956 Moga District, Rauli, HBN 28
- v. 020 1955-1956 Moga District, Koer Wala HBN 63 or 64
- v. 021 1955-1956 Moga District, Chuharh Chack, HBN 38
- v. 022 1955-1956 Moga District, Kilee Chahal, HBN 37

- v. 023 1954-1955 Moga District, Maliana, HBN 98
- v. 024 1955-1956 Moga District, Matwani, HBN 44
- v. 025 1955-1956 Moga District, Kapoora, HBN 34
- v. 026 1955-1956 Moga District, Buttar Kalan, HBN 96
- v. 027 1955-1956 Moga District, Ramuwala Nawan, HBN 94
- v. 028 1954-1955 Moga District, Rattian, HBN 18
- v. 029 1954-1955 Moga District, Ramuwala Kalan, HBN 93
- v. 030 1887 -1888 Moga District, Unknown
- v. 031 1987-1988 Moga District, Sadda Singh Wala, HBN 12
- v. 032 1954-1955 Moga District, Salina, HBN 16
- v. 033 1955-1956 Moga District, Dunneke, HBN 20
- v. 034 1953-1954 Moga District, Nathuwala Zadid, HBN 46
- v. 035 1953-1954 Moga District, Chugawan, HBN 31
- v. 036 1953-1954 Moga District, Unknown
- v. 037 1955-1956 Moga District, Kokri Phula Singh, HBN 45
- v. 038 1887-1888 Moga District, Unknown
- v. 039 1887-1888 Moga District, Unknown
- v. 040 1887-1888 Moga District, Unknown
- v. 041 1887-1888 Moga District, Unknown
- v. 042 1887-1888 Moga District, Unknown
- v. 043 1952-53 Moga District, Chotian Khurd, HBN 1
- v. 044 1952-1953 Moga District, Jogewala, HBN 5
- v. 045 1954-1955 Moga District, Jogewala, HBN 76
- v. 046 1955-1956 Moga District, Nathuwala Garbi, HBN 73
- v. 047 1955-1956 Moga District, Langiana Purana, HBN 78
- v. 048 1955-1956 Moga District, Unknown
- v. 049 1955-1956 Moga District, Bukan Wala, HBN 58
- v. 050 1955-1956 Moga District, Unknown
- v. 051 1887-188 Moga District, Unknown
- v. 052 1954-1955 Moga District, Hariye Wala, HBN 72 (1-28)
- v. 052 1955-1956 Moga District, Barha Ghar, HBN 75 (29-61)*
- v. 053 1956-1957 Moga District, Langiana Nawan, HBN 77
- Roll 3-4143562
- v. 110 1952-1953 Moga District, Deena HBN 145
- v. 111 1958-1959 Moga District, Bagha Purana, HBN 87
- v. 112 1952-1953 Moga District, Manuke, HBN 105
- v. 113 1956-1957 Moga District, Rajiana, HBN 110
- v. 114 1955-1956 Moga District, Kaleke, HBN 88
- v. 115 1953-1954 Moga District, Sekhan Kalan, HBN 128
- v. 116 1953-1954 Moga District, Gulab Singh Wala, HBN 137
- v. 117 1953-1954 Moga District, Dhurkot Ransih, HBN 163
- v. 118 1953-1954 Moga District, Lohara, HBN 169
- v. 119 1953-1954 Moga District, Bhagike, HBN 161
- v. 120 1953-1954 Moga District, Madheke, HBN 158
- v. 121 1953-1954 Moga District, Khota, HBN 152
- v. 122 1953-1954 Moga District, Nathewala, HBN 114

- v. 123 1951-1952 Moga District, Patti Diwana, HBN 172
- v. 124 1952-1953 Moga District, Burj Hamira, HBN 146
- v. 125 1955-1956 Moga District, Ugoke, HBN 107
- v. 126 1952-1953 Moga District, Birh Badhani, HBN 102
- v. 127 1955-1956 Moga District, Dallu Wala, HBN 134
- v. 128 1955-1956 Moga District, Rauke Kalan, HBN 103
- v. 129 1957-1958 Moga District, Rodey, HBN 111
- v. 130 1955-1956 Moga District, Kusa, HBN 167
- v. 131 1955-1956 Moga District, Marhi, HBN 132
- v. 132 1955-1956 Moga District, Samadh Bhai, HBN 142
- v. 133 1955-1956 Moga District, Ladhaikhe, HBN 131
- v. 134 1955-1956 Moga District, Gajiana, HBN 147
- v. 135 1955-1956 Moga District, Patto Hira Singh, HBN 154
- v. 136 1955-1956 Moga District, Unknown
- v. 137 1887-1888 Moga District, Vairoke, HBN 129
- v. 138 1887-1888 Moga District, Daudhar, HBN 97
- v. 139 1887-1888 Moga District, Nahal Khote, HBN 56
- v. 140 1887-1888 Moga District, Buraj Hamira, HBN 146
- v. 141 1955-56 Moga District, Deena, HBN 145
- v. 142 1955-56 Moga District, Channuwala, HBN 141
- v. 143 1887-1888 Moga District, Samadh Bhai, HBN 142
- v. 144 1887-1888 Moga District, Gulab Singh Wala, HBN 137
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- v. 146 1887-1888 Moga District, Damaru Kalan (Barewala) HBN 151
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